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The League of Red Cross Societies is an international organization comprising the National Societies of the following countries : ALBANIA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHILI, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DANZIG, DENMARK, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, EGYPT, ESTONIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREAT BRITAIN, GREECE, GUATEMALA, HUNGARY, ICELAND, INDIA, IRAQ, ITALY, JAPAN, LATVIA, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBURG, MEXICO, NETHERLANDS, NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, NEW ZEALAND, NICARAGUA, NORWAY, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERSIA, PERU, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROUMANIA, SALVADOR, SIAM, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TURKEY, UNITED STATES, URUGUAY, U. S. S. R., VENEZUELA, YUGOSLAVIA.

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INTERNATIONAL HIGHWAY FIRST AID CONFERENCE

Budapest, May 20-24, 1935

Typhoon in Japan.

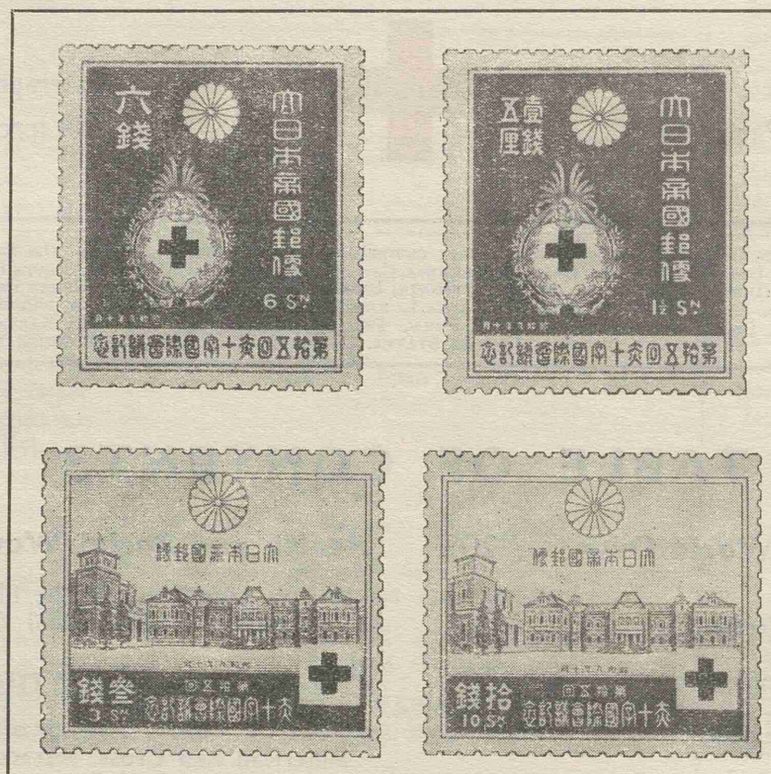
Although no international appeal was launched on behalf of the victims of the appalling calamity which recently laid waste vast areas of Japan, tangible marks of sympathy have reached the stricken country from abroad. The Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the U. S. S. R sent a donation of 100,000 Yen for distribution by the Japanese Red Cross, and the Emperor of Manchukuo made a personal contribution of 50,000 Yen. The International "Save the Children" Fund Union has received from its French Branch a sum of 3,400 French francs to be expended for the relief of Japanese children affected by the catastrophe.

The relief fund, opened by the two great Japanese dailies "Asaki" and "Nichi-Nichi" amounts to date to a sum of over one million Yen.

The Red Cross and Philately.

The issue of a new series of Red Cross stamps is always something of an event in the world of philately, for by their ephemeral nature and limited quantity, they constitute a valuable addition to any collection.

The stamps issued on October 1st by the Japanese postal authorities to commemorate the XVth International Red Cross Conference are sure, therefore, to be eagerly sought after. The series consists of four stamps of the following values: 1½ sen, 3 sen, 6 sen, and 10 sen. On this page will be found photographic reproductions of this interesting issue.



Stamps issued by the Japanese Red Cross to commemorate the XVth International Red Cross Conference.

The Red Cross Spirit

It would be hard to imagine a more pleasing definition of the feeling of moral satisfaction engendered in those whose privilege it is to serve the Red Cross than that made by Mrs. August Belmont at the Red Cross Convention banquet last April:

"So many subjects today are controversial. The air about us is charged with criticism, suspicion and bitterness; but to join the Red Cross family is to feel a kind of peace and to enjoy a comfortable sense of happiness and pride in being part of a great organization whose policy is public service, whose programme covers many fields of human need, whose standards and spirit represent the best that mankind has yet developed."

Third Pan-American Conference.

After the Tokyo Conference, the next important purely Red Cross international event will be the regional conference of Red Cross Societies of the American Continent.

The Brazilian Red Cross having intimated to the League its willingness to hold the Third Pan-American Red Cross Conference at Rio de Janeiro in September 1935, the Secretariat is proceeding actively with plans for this Conference.

If numbers are any criterion, the success of the Third Conference should surpass even that of its two predecessors, for there have been several newcomers to the Red Cross family in Latin America since the last meeting at Washington in 1926. In addition to the Dominican and Nicaraguan Societies, recognized in 1927 and 1934 respectively a national Society is in process of formation in Honduras. It may be anticipated also that the Red Cross organization in Haïti will have secured official recognition between now and the time set for the Conference.

Propaganda by Film.

A few months ago, a description was given in the Bulletin of a film entitled "In Pace et in Bello Caritas", issued by the Polish Red Cross. Copies of this film have been purchased by several national Societies, and others have expressed the desire to add it to their collections. The film is available with English, French, German, Spanish, Polish or Swedish sub-titles, at the price of 1,590 zlotys. Titles in other languages can be provided by arrangement with the Polish Red Cross.

In Praise of the Air Ambulance.

We reproduce below a declaration recently made by the Marquis de Casa Valdès, the representative of the Spanish Red Cross on the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies :

"I have been agreeably surprised at the progress achieved of late in connexion with one of the most interesting activities of the international Red Cross, i.e. air ambulance services. The gulf has been bridged between the theoretical stage and practical achievement. It is essential to strengthen continually the bonds between the national Red Cross Societies, on the one hand, and the aero cubs and aircraft constructors on the other."

Obituary

For the Red Cross, the past year has been one of almost continual mourning. Scarcely a month has passed that we have not had the painful duty of announcing the passing of a valued friend or leader of the movement.

September and October have been particularly tragic months in this respect. One after the other, four internationally-known Red Cross figures have disappeared. While His Majesty King Alexander of Yugoslavia could not, strictly speaking, be described as a Red Cross figure, his much more than platonic interest in the movement entitled him to be considered as a genuine friend and supporter of the Red Cross. The three others are Dr. Collins (New Zealand), Dr. Shelley (Great Britain) and Lieut.-General Wilmaers (Belgium), to the respective Red Cross Societies and families of whom our heartfelt sympathy is extended.

Dr. W. E. Collins

Colonel the Hon. Dr. W. E. Collins, C. M. G., M. R. C. S., M. L. C., Chairman of the New Zealand Red Cross Society, died recently at his home in Wellington, New Zealand, at the age of 80. By his passing the Red Cross loses another great personality.

Dr. Collins had been associated with the New Zealand Red Cross Society since its creation in 1915 as a branch of the British Red Cross, and exercized a powerful influence on its development. He it was who organized the peace-time programme and worked out all the details of its execution. When, in 1931, the Society was reconstituted as an independent entity under the title of the New Zealand Red Cross, he steered it safely through the transitional stages and established it on a sound basis.

In recognition of his conspicuous services to the Society he was elected in 1932 the first Honorary Life Member of the New Zealand Red Cross.

He was devoted heart and soul to the Red Cross movement, and gave unstintingly of his time and personal fortune to its advancement. The New Zealand Red Cross has received yet another and posthumous proof of its late Chairman's generosity in the form of a legacy of five thousand pounds.

Up to the last his predominant interest was the Red Cross — its present and future welfare. He was, in very truth, the Father of the Red Cross in New Zealand.

Dr. Collins will be sadly missed by his fellow-workers in New Zealand and by his numerous Red Cross friends in other parts of the world.

King Alexander of Yugoslavia

The death in tragic circumstances of His Majesty King Alexander I constitutes an irreparable loss for the Yugoslav Red Cross, of which he and the Queen were Patrons. The Royal Family has always manifested a benevolent interest in the Red Cross and has given it many tangible proofs of sympathy. Not the least of these was the Royal Decree of April 18th, 1934, appointing H.R.H. Prince Paul—now Regent—as President of the Yugoslav Red Cross.

King Alexander was anxious that the heir to the throne should become imbued at an early age with Red Cross ideals, and the young King Peter II has been for many years past a member of the Junior Red Cross and, latterly, the Honorary Patron.

Knowing how closely the destinies of the Yugoslav Red Cross are bound up with those of the Royal Family, the League Secretariat sent the following telegram to Belgrade as soon as it heard of the terrible events at Marseilles:

"Profoundly moved by the tragic fate of H.M. King Alexander, the League of Red Cross Societies associates itself wholeheartedly with the grief of the Yugoslav Red Cross and presents its respectful condolences to the Society's august President and to the Yugoslav people".

Dr. Lewis W. Shelley

The news of the sudden and unexpected death on September 2nd, of Dr. Lewis Wilton Shelley, honorary medical adviser to the League of Red Cross Societies in London, will come as a great shock to the many who enjoyed the benefit of his gratuitous medical services at 15 Manchester Square. He not only took a keen personal interest in the health of the nurses attending the International Courses, but also followed their work with much sympathetic appreciation. Only those who have lived abroad realize to the full the satisfaction of being able to count, in time of physical or mental distress, on the sympathetic understanding of a doctor who is at once a counsellor and a friend.

Lieut.-General Wilmaers

From Brussels comes the sad news of the death of Lieutenant-General Wilmaers, former Inspector-General of the Belgian Army Medical Service, and a member of the General Council of the Belgian Red Cross.

As Vice-President of the Belgian Red Cross, he was a close friend and collaborator of Dr. Antoine Depage. After the latter's death, General Wilmaers replaced him for six months as President until the appointment of Professor Nolf. When, in 1926, he resigned the office of Vice-President, the General Council of the Belgian Red Cross elected him as one of its permanent members in recognition of the eminent services which he had rendered to the Society.

CANADA

Junior Red Cross Developments

Each year sees a growing appreciation on the part of educationalists and health authorities of the value of the Junior Red Cross movement. The last report of the Canadian Junior Section shows a gain in membership, as compared with the previous year, of 39,246 members and 1,320 branches — the largest increase yet recorded in any year since the beginning of the movement in Canada. There are now 290,462 members and 8,629 branches (including 142 in High Schools). No fewer than 87 per cent. of the classes in Prince Edward Island are organized as Junior Red Cross branches.

During the year 1,126 cases were treated through the Crippled Children's Fund, making a total of 10,734 since the work was started. The orthopædic clinics in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island were continued and every bed in the Junior Red Cross hospitals in Calgary and Regina was constantly occupied.

Last year, the sum of $15,380 was sent by members of the Junior Red Cross to the Provincial Divisions. There is a marked tendency, however, towards decentralization in some of the provinces and the branches are becoming more and more proficient in dispensing social service in their own communities.

Through international school correspondence, the Canadian Juniors are in contact with children in twenty-nine countries. Last year, 351 consignments were sent out and 220 received.

Canadian Junior Red Cross literature is increasingly in demand by the Junior Sections of other countries, and the magazine is sent to paying subscribers in Bermuda, Denmark, England, France, Germany, India, Japan, Newfoundland, Scotland, Siam, Syria and the United States.

Several health organizations in the U. S. A. make regular purchases of posters and other propaganda literature issued by the Junior Red Cross of Canada, and extensive use of material from the same source is being made in connexion with the work of the Junior Red Cross in India.

An interesting experiment was made last year in Prince Edward Island with a view to retaining the interest of Juniors leaving school, an invitation being extended to them to continue in the Junior Red Cross as associate members. Six schools reported a total of 20 associate members. These members assist with the regular programme in the schools and with the Junior fund-raising activities. One group of girls meets weekly for the study of housewifery.

Manitoba is thus far the only Division that has sought to establish a link between Juniors and adult Red Cross members by inviting representatives of the Junior Section to attend the annual meeting of the Division as delegates. This has been done on two occasions, and the results were entirely satisfactory.

COSTA-RICA

Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign

For many years past, the Costa Rican Red Cross has been engaged in the campaign against tuberculosis, and its special dispensary in San José—founded in 1931—is rendering inestimable services to the population. The Society was also instrumental in founding the National Anti-Tuberculosis League, of which its President, Don Ernesto Quiros Aguilar, is the Secretary.

The Costa Rican Red Cross recently launched an appeal for funds to erect a sanatorium for tuberculous children. Some 100,000 colones having been subscribed by the public for this object, the work of construction has begun.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Learning about the Red Cross

At the meeting of Junior Red Cross leaders held in Paris in June 1933, it was recommended that efforts should be made to instruct Juniors in the history of the Red Cross movement. The following essay, written by two Slovak Juniors, shows what the Czechoslovak Junior Section has been accomplishing in this direction:

WHAT WE KNOW ABOUT THE RED CROSS

By Josph Hojcus and Elena Psenakova, pupils of the State elementary school, Nirovce, Slovakia

"Many years have passed since the Red Cross was founded. From time immemorial writers and thinkers had argued for and against leaving wounded soldiers to their fate on the battlefield.

"It needed the intervention of a simple Swiss citizen, Henri Dunant, to make the world realize that a soldier, once he is wounded, is no longer an enemy or a combatant, and that it is inhuman to leave him to die if it possible to save his life. Dunant and his friend Moynier started a crusade on behalf of wounded soldiers, and the result of their campaign was the institution of the Red Cross and of the Geneva Convention whereby all the signatory States undertook to mitigate the sufferings of wounded and sick soldiers and to respect the neutrality of the Red Cross emblem and personnel.

"The Red Cross is not occupied solely in protecting wounded soldiers, however. In peacetime, it succours the victims of disasters (floods, fires, etc.) and helps the widow and orphan.

"We too are members of the Red Cross. We observe the twelve health rules of the Junior Red Cross. Before each meal, we wash our hands and each of us has his or her own towel, although we are not rich. At school, we see that our classrooms and clothes are clean. We are very fond of flowers and, to enable us to have them in our classroom, the boys have made wooden boxes because we have no money to buy flower pots. We have a garden near the school where we have planted lots of flowers and a wooden cross. We take flowers and oranges to a sick comrade. We share with our schoolmates the food we bring to school for our mid-morning lunch. It makes us happy to serve others".

GERMANY

The Red Cross in the Village

The Women's Section of the German Red Cross has launched a new initiative in the shape of clubs for women members of the Red Cross living in rural communities. The object of these clubs is to foster the spirit of service among them, and to bring them new ideas. With this end in view, social evenings are organized once a month in the villages, at which the members make garments and other useful objects for the poor while joining in debates on Red Cross affairs and other subjects of common interest, and listening to programmes of music, lectures and readings. These meetings often constitute the only form of diversion available for these women.

One of the main elements of Red Cross work in the country is the rural nurse. She is the pivot on which much of the social activity of the community turns. Her work brings her into contact with every family in the village, and she is familiar with all their needs and resources. She enjoys the confidence of all, and acts as the link between those who can help and those who need help. She is better placed than anyone for the propagation of health knowledge, child welfare, first aid and care of the sick. She organizes courses for young mothers, and trains voluntary aids to help her in her work and to replace her when she is absent.

Every one of the Red Cross women's committees is engaged in the relief work organized each winter throughout Germany for the necessitous. In summer the rural committees offer free holidays to destitute town-dwellers and their children.

A Government Decree

We reproduce below extracts from a decree issued on May 2nd last by the German Minister of the Interior relating to the organization of inter-school correspondence as part of the educational policy of the national schools:

"I recommend school authorities to do all in their power to encourage and promote inter-school correspondence with foreign countries, bearing always in mind the following principles:

"Inter-school correspondence between the children of Germany and those of other lands represents a means of awakening mutual sympathy and comprehension, and of learning more about the customs and mentality of other races. Through this contact with the people of other nations, the child will gain a greater insight into the character of his own people. At the same time, he should never forget that his correspondent will look upon him as a representative of his race and that upon his attitude will largely depend the foreigner's opinion of the German people.

"Scholars wishing to take part in such correspondence should be well versed in German grammar and spelling. Where correspondence with English and French-speaking countries is concerned, they should also be acquainted with these two languages.

"In view of the possible influence of inter-school correspondence on German prestige abroad, such correspondence should be very carefully supervised. Political subjects should be treated with the greatest reserve to avoid giving rise to regrettable misunderstandings. It is important that teachers should give more attention than in the past to inter-school correspondence and should treat it as part of the school curriculum".

GREAT BRITAIN

Aerial Hospital over London

On October 13th, the British Red Cross Society made an experiment the boldness and magnitude of which had never before been equalled. This was nothing less than a flying hospital, complete with doctors, nurses and "patients"—stretcher, sitting and walking cases. A 42-seater air liner soared for three quarters of an hour over London while in its interior "patients" were being tended with the same care and attention to detail as if they were in a hospital on terra firma. Needless to say, the "patients" taking part in the trial flight were merely *malades imaginaires*.

The object of the experiment was to gain experience in carrying sick persons from outlying districts to central hospitals in cases of life or death, with a view to setting up a chain of aerial Red Cross stations all over the country.

The demonstration was attended by several high officials from the British Red Cross and from the War Office, and by Mrs. Cecil Carter, Director of the Nursing Division of the League of Red Cross Societies.

Red Cross Ball to Raise Funds

For the sale of tickets for the Red Cross Ball to be held on November 28th next, a band of society girls has been enrolled in five sub-committees, to each of which has been given the name of a woman famous in history for her services to the sick. The five women chosen are Fabiola, St. Elizabeth of Hungary, Louise le Gras (the founder of the St. Vincent de Paul Sisters of Charity) Jeanne Mance (the pioneer of nursing in Canada) and Florence Nightingale. The ball is being held in aid of the Red Cross rheumatism clinic in London.

GREECE

Hospitable Juniors

Every summer, groups of Juniors from provincial schools visit the capital, where they are the guests of the Athens Juniors and of the Junior Section of the Greek Red Cross.

During July and August of this year, Athens was visited by groups of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides from Germany, Austria and Egypt, and by twenty pupils of a school in England. To enable the Boy Scout Association of Greece to offer free accommodation to their foreign guests, the Junior Red Cross allowed them the use of the then vacant quarters usually reserved for provincial Juniors visiting Athens.

INDIA

The Red Cross in Pictures

The Indian Red Cross Society has just produced an artistic propaganda publication entitled "The Indian Red Cross in Pictures" wherein the story of the Society's activities is told by means of 31 pages of photographs. The cover, printed in red and black on a buff ground, reproduces a woodcut depicting a typical Indian street scene. Paper and printing are of a very high quality, and the pictures are admirably chosen to give a general idea of the multifarious fields in which the Red Cross exercizes its beneficent activity. The captions under the photographs are in English.

NETHERLANDS

Extracts from Annual Report

First aid, one of the principal activities of the Netherlands Red Cross, continues to progress at a steady rhythm. There are now 59 detachments of stretcher-bearers, with an aggregate membership of 1,927, including 346 new recruits enrolled last year. The highway first-aid patrols have been increased in number and are rendering valuable services to the travelling public. The Vaals Committee alone administered emergency aid last year to the victims of 226 road accidents.

On June 17th, 1933, the Netherlands Red Cross, in collaboration with other official and private agencies, took part in manœuvres designed to cope with the situation created by the hypothetical bursting of the Yssel dam and the consequent flooding of the surrounding region. The Red Cross was entrusted with evacuating the sick and helpless members of the population, and with conveying them to Raalte. For this purpose, it set up first-aid posts on the three roads leading to Raalte, and detailed two nurses to await the arrival of the convoys. The whole operation was carried out successfully and without a hitch.

There are now some 500 certificated nurses on the Red Cross rolls, but many more are needed and the Central Committee is doing all in its power to recruit them in larger numbers. A highly satisfactory increase, however, was recorded in the enrolment of nurses' aids during 1933, the figure having jumped from 1,650 to 2,400.

The blood transfusion service, organized for the first time in 1930 is constantly expanding and is now in operation in more than thirty of the local committees.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

Annual Report

Last year, the general clinics maintained by the Red Cross committees at Batavia and Meester Cornelis treated 80,334 patients. Owing to unsettled economic conditions, however, the number of paying patients decreased and only 5,648 florins were received in fees as against an expenditure of 14,119 florins.

The Buitenzorg committee received additional support from the Government and from the local authorities, and was thus able to balance its budget. In the course of the period under review, 60,566 consultations were given in its two general clinics to 13,985 patients—an average of 202 a day as against 176 the previous year.

The Central Committee is giving earnest consideration to the possibility of organizing a Junior Red Cross section, and it may be anticipated that action will be taken in this matter before long.

Appreciative reference is made in the report to the assistance received from the League of Red Cross Societies in the organization of highway first aid in the Netherlands East Indies and in arranging for the Secretary of the Society to make a study visit to the League Secretariat in Paris.

Owing to his return to Europe Mr. C. W. Bodenhausen has been obliged to hand in his resignation, and Dr. J. W. Meyer Ranneft has been appointed President in his stead.

SIAM

Annual Report

The report of the Siamese Red Cross Society for the period April 1933 to March 1934 states that the lottery organized last year was an unqualified success. Five hundred thousand tickets were issued, and 50 per cent. of the proceeds were set aside as prize money. After paying Government tax, overhead expenses, and earmarking 90,000 bahts for distribution to health institutions outside the control of the Red Cross, a balance of 121,792 bahts was eft over for the benefit of Red Cross funds.

In August 1933, the Society donated rice, clothing, medicaments and money for the benefit of sufferers from the floods in Bayab Circle. At the present time, 237 medical officers and 287 nurses are enrolled on the reserve list of the Red Cross Relief Service. First-aid ambulance units were sent out on 28 occasions during the period under review.

The Health Service was again extremely active. The following statistics relate to the work of the public health staff:

Consultations	51,938
Infants treated	43,062
Surgical nursing	272,447
Medical nursing	44,595
Dental cases	26,060
Home visits	22,951
Maternity cases	1,130

In addition 5,313 schoolchildren were medically examined during the year, and 7,008 children in 24 schools were supervised by Red Cross public health nurses in co-operation with the school medical officials. Last year, 459 persons presented themselves for examination at the Bangkok Anti-Leprosy Clinic, and the inmates of the Prapradaeng Leper Asylum numbered 203.

The statistics relating to the King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital show that 51,142 persons received treatment during the twelve months ended March 1934. These included 7,161 in-patients and 1,547 maternity cases. Treatment was free of charge in more than 80 per cent. of the cases. Layettes or sanitary requisites were provided for 1,618 infants born at the Hospital. Treatment other than medical comprised 489 major and 4,475 minor operations, 29,483 dressings of wounds and fractures, 9,021 injections and bacteriological analyses, 4,432 dental treatments, and 921 electrical treatments. Two more beds were endowed for the poor. This brings the total number of such beds to 251. The Somdej Hospital was attended by 2,750 patients.

There were 108 student nurses enrolled for the nursing course at the end of the year, and 27 out of 28 students passed the final examination in midwifery and public health.

The Scientific Section produced 187,770 tubes of lymph, sufficient to vaccinate 1,877,700 persons against smallpox. In addition, 1,026 cases of snake-bite were successfully treated, 1,841 persons received anti-rabic injections, and 465 persons were inoculated against cholera and typhoid fever. Over a thousand tourists visited the Red Cross Scientific Institute and Snake Park during the year.

UNITED STATES

Film for Next Roll Call

As in previous years, the American Red Cross is issuing a special talking picture for its 1934 Roll Call, opening in November next. The scenario of this year's film is as follows:

A quick succession of flashes from news pictures of fires, earthquakes, storms and floods is followed by the appearance of a Red Cross nurse—impersonated by a well known radio star—who with deep emotion and pathos, addresses the following words to the audience:

"Your Red Cross—Greatest Mother in the World—has gone through so many disasters—droughts, floods, earthquakes, fires, storms, wars—that it knows too well the desolation, grief and suffering these disasters bring. To those who have had such experience, it is not necessary for us to appeal. Theirs is sympathy born of understanding. They give—from the heart—because they KNOW.

"I hope none of you in this audience will know the tragedy of such a disaster. But I hope all of you—during this Roll Call—will know the joy of GIVING... of doing your part to alleviate the hunger, pain and sorrow of disaster when it strikes".

With an appealing gesture, she concludes:

"I ask for your hearts. Join... Give to Your Red Cross. Your dollar may mean much or little to you. To one in distress... it may mean... LIFE".

She then seats herself, and a ragged little boy clambers on to her knees. She puts her arms about him, the scene dissolves, and there appears in its place the 1934 Roll Call poster.

The film is 150 feet long and takes one minute to show. Copies are available for purchase by Red Cross chapters at the extraordinarily low rate of $9, including packing and postage. The managers of cinemas all over the country are being requested to incorporate the film in their regular programmes throughout the membership campaign.

VENEZUELA

Extension of Activities

The report on the work of the Venezuelan Red Cross for the year 1933 has just been received, and is an inspiring document. When Dr. Enrique Tejera became President of the Society in July 1932, he immediately proceeded to centralize the Red Cross services which, till then, had been dispersed in four different buildings. The object of this was to cut down administrative costs and to facilitate supervision.

A clinic, founded by a well-known Venezuelan scientist, having been handed over to the Red Cross, the Society has installed therein its surgical centre. During the period under review, 346 operations were performed and 10,419 patients received free medical treatment at the centre, while 2,534 persons were given dental care.

The "Carlos Bello" dispensary has now been enlarged and provided with a room for dressings and minor operations. Over five thousand patients were treated in the dispensary last year, and 2,223 ultra-violet ray treatments were given. In addition 144 X-ray examinations were made, and 15,608 items of medical supplies issued free of charge to persons unable to pay for them.

A new departure was the institution of a child welfare programme. With the funds received in response to a public appeal, the Society organized a canteen for mothers, where more than 200 meals a day are served. In December 1933, the first Red Cross nursery was inaugurated at Caracas.

The Venezuelan Red Cross attaches great importance to the training of nurses. The Society's nursing course lasts two years, and practical experience is gained in the surgical centre.

RED CROSS WORK IN NORWAY

THE following details are gleaned from the report of the Norwegian Red Cross to the XVth International Red Cross Conference—a most presentable and profusely illustrated document printed in English—for the period 1930-34.

In a foreword to the report it is explained that, for Red Cross purposes, the country is mapped out into nine districts. There are 133 branches of the Society, with an aggregate membership of 80,000 in addition to the Junior Section which has 75 branches and a membership of approximately 15,500. The activities of the Norwegian Red Cross are directed mainly towards health propaganda.

HEALTH ACTIVITIES

The Society has published several pamphlets on medical subjects, the best known being: "Early Symptoms of Cancer", "Combat Venereal Disease", and "Take Care of Your Health". The last-named has proved so popular that the Association of Norwegian Life Insurance Companies has made a grant to the Red Cross to enable it to distribute 60,000 copies a year to children leaving school, while, on the instructions of the Ministry of Education, it has been adopted as the basis for health teaching in all State-owned schools.

In co-operation with governmental and other health agencies, the Norwegian Red Cross is taking an active part in the campaign against tuberculosis. It has also established, on the outskirts of the principal towns, "Home Colonies" whose houses are let at low rentals to large families in need of healthy, sunny homes. Some of the local branches have helped in the organization of maternity health centres, where expectant mothers may obtain, free of charge, all the information they need

concerning their confinement and the care of infants. A travelling exhibit, entitled "Mother and Child", tours the country, giving practical demonstrations in infant welfare, etc., A new exhibit, entitled "Healthy Mothers—A Healthy Race", will be opened in Oslo this autumn and will subsequently be shown in other towns. The Society is at present considering plans for the creation of an institution for epileptic children. Another popular health activity is the establishment of public bath-houses and medicinal baths, either as annexes to the Red Cross hospitals or as separate institutions. Other public health activities include the medical examination of school-children, dental hygiene, and a district nursing service.

Since 1930, six new cottage hospitals have been built in different parts of the country, and the Red Cross sanatorium at Sand has been enlarged to provide accommodation for fifty tuberculous patients. A large hospital has been erected at Fet, and the new rural hospital at Laerdal has been built with funds subscribed by the Norwegian Red Cross.

Nursing

The Society maintains six schools for nurses, all giving a three-years' course of training. An average of 45 nurses is trained every year, and there are now 1,200 holders of the Red Cross nursing diploma. Nurses' homes are attached to most of the schools. The Trondhjem branch recently bought a house in the town and fitted it out as a hostel for its nurses, while the Bergen branch has added a rest home for aged nurses to its existing hostel. Several other branches have provided their nurses with cottages for rest and recreation.

Highway First Aid

Another new development since 1930 is the organization of highway first aid in collaboration with the touring and motor clubs, and, more recently, with the Samaritan Association. There are now fifteen posts in operation all connected with telephone exchanges, so that medical aid can be obtained with the minimum of delay. This organization is considered adequate for the moment as motor traffic is not intense in Norway.

Blood Transfusion

In October 1933, after a trial period lasting several months, a blood transfusion centre was established in Oslo. A list of donors, with indication of blood groups, is kept by the telephone operator at the University Hospital, and hospitals in or near Oslo can apply at any hour of the day or night for volunteers.

The "Viking"

For the past ten years, the Red Cross hospital ship "Viking" has been patrolling the coast of Norway between Svolvær and Vardo dispensing medical aid to the fishermen and their families. During this time, thousands of persons have been treated. Out-patient attendances number from 600 to 1,200 every fishing season, while more serious cases have spent an aggregate of 23,000 days in the ship's hospital, which has accommodation for some 50 patients. The ship's baths have also been greatly appreciated by the fisherfolk. Since 1928, the Norwegian Red Cross has been in receipt of an annual grant from the Government for the administrative expenses of the "Viking".

Help for Unemployed

In the matter of unemployment relief, the Norwegian Red Cross has worked out a very comprehensive programme. The younger elements among the unemployed have been given free courses in various trades, and the women are helped by the purchase of wool which they make up into stockings, gloves, scarves and caps, for sale by the Red Cross. One of the branches has organized a class for women in the treatment of homespun yarn with vegetable dyes. All over the country, the Red Cross is distributing food, clothing and fuel to the poor, and endeavouring to find work for the unemployed.

Junior Red Cross

The activities of the Junior Red Cross, during the past four years, have been mainly concerned with the relief of distress among the Children of the unemployed. With this object, the Juniors have organized bazaars and fêtes, and collected discarded garments which they repair and then pass on to needy children. School gardens have been laid out, and the fruit and vegetables grown in them are distributed to the poor. Last summer, the Trondhjem branch opened a holiday camp for 24 children of pre-school age, the necessary funds being provided by the local Juniors, two of whom assisted in the management of the camp.

Publications and Funds

In conclusion, the report states that the Red Cross monthly review, which, since January 1934, has been appearing in a new and more attractive form, is registering an increasing number of paying subscribers, and that the articles describing Red Cross activities at home and abroad are frequently reproduced in the daily press. Each year a special Christmas number is published, containing contributions from well-known Norwegian authors and artists. The Junior Red Cross publishes a quarterly magazine of its own. These publications, together with the sale of Christmas seals, medicine chests, first-aid kits, flags, buttons and pamphlets, provide the Norwegian Red Cross with an appreciable addition to its income.

THE IMPORTANCE OF RURAL HYGIENE

By Dr. G. SUMMERS Y DE LA CAVADA,

Member of the Spanish Red Cross Central Committee.

At the European Conference on Rural Hygiene convened in 1931 at Geneva by the League of Nations at the suggestion of the Spanish Red Cross, a plan of campaign was outlined which responded to a clear and well-defined conception of the problem.

Acting on the recommendations of that Conference, the Spanish Health Service undertook to organize rural health centres in several provinces of the peninsula, and, by 1933, some thirty such centres were in operation and were rendering much-appreciated services to the population.

The centres are of two types: primary and secondary. The former correspond to groups of 1,000 inhabitants, and their functions consist of the medical examination of school-children, the correction of faulty nutrition and physical defects in children of pre-school age, the supervision of breast-feeding, the examination of expectant mothers with a view to guarding against possible mishaps, and vaccination or inoculation against infectious and epidemic diseases, etc., These primary centres, established in co-operation with the local authorities, are attached to secondary centres which are responsible for directing and supplementing their activities.

The secondary centres correspond to groups of 100,000 inhabitants; they are charged with examining the possibilities of setting up new primary centres, and with studying local epidemiological characteristics, labour conditions, movements of the population, medical assistance and appropriate health regulations. They are also responsible for maintaining specialized services (oto-rhino-laryngological, ophthalmological and dental) for school-children; for the designation of local practitioners specializing in infant hygiene, tuberculosis and venereal diseases; for domiciliary visits by public health nurses; for the transportation of patients and the conveyance of specialists summoned for service at primary centres; for laboratory work, and for the regular inspection of the primary centres.

The secondary centres in turn are linked up directly with the Provincial Health Institute and with the Provincial Public Health Office, both of which are answerable to the General Public Health Administration in Madrid.

A special State medical and nursing staff has been assigned to the rural hygiene centres. The contribution of the local authorities takes the form of providing premises, equipment and transportation facilities. The technical and administrative side of the work devolves on the provincial Governments. The co-operation of other agencies, however, is greatly to be desired, and the Red Cross could undoubtedly lend very valuable assistance to the rural health centres without in any way trespassing upon official ground. This it could do by educating the public in health matters, and helping it to realize the importance of hygiene and cleanliness for the physical and moral well-being of the family. Without such education, the efforts of the rural health centres must in many cases be doomed to failure by reason of the indifference and prejudice of the masses, for there are no more formidable obstacles to social progress than ignorance and habit.

Propaganda for health must be carried on unceasingly. There are still far too many homes where families are living crowded together with the domestic animals under indescribable conditions of squalor and promiscuity. The teaching and demonstration of elementary hygiene to poor families, and the construction of healthy and inexpensive dwellings, are two essential factors to the success of the rural health centre. Without them all its efforts are in danger of remaining sterile.

The example of Miss Simmons—that English nurse who went out to Singapore in 1927 and has since been working miracles among the primitive inhabitants of the interior—shows what hygiene can accomplish in rural communities where epidemics and disease, allied to ignorance and racial superstitions and the lack of any kind of medical aid, take merciless toll of human life and physique. Within the region assigned to her Miss Simmons has been successful, in six years, in reducing infant mortality from 262 to 172 per thousand.

The 1931 Conference on Rural Hygiene passed a resolution declaring that collaboration between the health authorities, the medical profession and private institutions like the Red Cross was essential for the protection of public health in the villages. Prior to this, the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies had instructed its Secretariat to make a study of principles and methods applicable to rural hygiene in consultation

with the national Red Cross Societies. The majority of the Societies responded by furnishing details of their rural health work : popular health instruction, child welfare, first aid and care of the sick, rural nursing services, baby clinics, dispensaries and health centres, health demonstrations, mobile medical detachments, cottage hospitals and rural maternity homes, first-aid posts, ambulances, etc.

If the work of the Red Cross is to be truly efficacious it is essential—as the League of Red Cross Societies pointed out in a questionnaire addressed to the national Societies last year—that every element of the population (clergy, doctors, teachers, delegates of trade unions, co-operative societies, mutual aid funds, athletic clubs, etc.,) should be represented on the local Red Cross committees.

In April 1933, the League of Red Cross Societies published an extremely useful memorandum on the rôle of the Red Cross in the development of rural hygiene, in which every possible aspect of the question was covered, from the creation of courses in first aid and domestic hygiene by the Red Cross Central Committee to the organization of Junior Red Cross in the school. This publication constitutes the veritable *vade mecum* of Red Cross rural hygiene.

The execution of the programme outlined in that memorandum, which has already been carried into effect by many of the national Red Cross Societies, cannot fail to win the sympathetic interest and support of the public as soon as its advantages and positive results are realized. At the same time, the Red Cross might lend valuable co-operation in the organization of the official rural hygiene services which engaged the attention of the 1931 Conference.

When one considers the universality of the Red Cross movement, and that a unanimous campaign waged by the Red Cross with a single purpose may have world-wide effects, it is not difficult to understand the influence exercized by the national Societies on the evolution of habits and customs in their respective countries.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK CENTRES

SEVERAL countries have adopted the formula of the Health Centre, which unites under one roof the ante-natal consultation, the baby clinic, and the anti-tuberculosis, anti-venereal and mental hygiene dispensaries.

Parallel with the Health Centre is the Social Centre, the object of which is to lend assistance and guidance to families and individuals in meeting the problems of everyday life, and to improve their well-being by offering them facilities for recreation, education, physical culture, and social contacts.

Might not these two institutions be combined? The experiment has already been made in London by Dr. Scott Williams and Dr. Inez Pearse, and now a similar attempt is being made in the Philippines. Thanks to the initiative of Major G. C. Durham, Medical Advisor to the Governor General, a Community Health Social Centre has been opened at Tondo in collaboration with the Red Cross, the Philippines Health Service, the Social Welfare Bureau and the Anti-Tuberculosis Society. It is proposed to create such centres in all the principal towns of the Archipelago.

The object of the Community Health Social Centres is to establish:

1. A PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING SERVICE to each member of which a district will be assigned. The nurses' work will consist of after-care for patients treated at the dispensaries, home instruction in care of the sick, child welfare and hygiene, visits to families, transfer to hospital of patients gravely ill or suffering from contagious diseases, and recommendation to the social re-adaptation service of persons whose circumstances justify such intervention.

2. A SOCIAL RE-ADAPTATION SERVICE to enquire into each case submitted to it, to secure necessary relief, employment or repatriation, to gain admission for children into appropriate institutions, etc.

3. A GENERAL CLINIC providing all categories of patients with treatment, either at the clinic itself or in their homes.

4. A MATERNAL AND INFANT HEALTH CENTRE with ante-natal and post-natal consultations for mothers, baby clinic and consultation for sick children.

5. AN ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

Dr. José Vergara, the Director of the Tondo Centre, has chosen a staff of well-trained and experienced workers to take charge of these different services. The Philippines Red Cross is to be congratulated on having associated itself with this progressive movement.

CHANGING ASPECTS OF DISASTER RELIEF

By Robert E. BONDY,
Director of Disaster Relief, American Red Cross.

SINCE the organization of the American Red Cross in 1881, its disaster relief has been, and is, adjusting its scope and procedure. Adjustment has come from the lessons of disaster relief itself, as well as from improved methods and procedures in the field of social welfare and from the increasingly greater expectation of the American people for bigger services from the Red Cross in time of disaster. It is to be hoped that it will always remain open to the lessons of experience and improvements in method.

In the early days of the organization, the process of building support and understanding, as well as sound procedure, for Red Cross disaster relief was one of the great concerns of Clara Barton. One of her contributions to the Red Cross lies in the constantly broadening understanding among the people, particularly among the leaders of communities and the nation, for the need for Red Cross service in time of emergency.

In the first two decades of the American Red Cross its disaster activity was largely confined to emergency relief. In the Michigan Forest Fires occurring shortly after the creation of the American Red Cross, in the Ohio and Mississippi River floods, in the Sea Island, South Carolina, hurricane disaster, the primary concern was that emergency needs of food, shelter, clothing and medical attention be cared for. The Red Cross was not then the central relief agency in time of disaster. It was one of a number of organizations. Its resources were small. Its experience was limited. It could not expand its service much beyond the emergency needs. Disaster stricken families after this emergency care struggled to make their own final recovery in the replacement of buildings, furniture and clothing. Years of hardship and suffering followed in many instances.

However, as early as the Sea Island disaster of 1894, Miss Barton sought to use the meagre relief funds in measures of self-help and permanent recovery. The women of the disaster-affected families gave of their time in workrooms for the making of clothing for disaster sufferers. Road work was done by the men. Garden seed was furnished and a considerable part of the future food needs of the affected families was thereby met. Special service was given to tenant families in need—advice as to crops, carrying of obligations, growing of home gardens and on other subjects—a constructive turn aimed at as full recovery as possible from the effects of the disaster. Miss Barton and her workers remained in the area fully a year in their efforts to extend this helpful service of recovery.

With the turn of the century, new experiences in relief were gained in the great San Francisco Earthquake and Fire and the Cherry Mine Disaster, and in flood and tornado relief. Under Miss Boardman's leadership and the immediate field direction of Colonel Ernest P. Bicknell who has since become affectionately known to Red Cross people throughout the world, the experiences of social welfare agencies plus a wider understanding and support of the Red Cross brought a new phase to this disaster relief. Colonel Bicknell during this period first applied the word REHABILITATION to the efforts of the organization to aid in the full recovery of families from the effects of disaster. The human needs of the emergency were met as before, but a new emphasis was given to the restoration of families to their status prior to the disaster. Rehabilitation meant the skilled service of experienced social workers and others trained in welfare activity. With but a very small staff of its own, the Red Cross built up arrangements with family welfare organizations for the loan of members of their staff in time of disaster.

This great advance in scope and methods gave to the much enlarged Red Cross of the days following the World War a new responsibility and opportunity for service. Its nation-wide network of chapters enabled it to extend emergency relief immediately upon the occurrence of fire, flood, hurricane, etc. Its wartime activity gave confidence in its ability to receive and expend large sums of money. Its enlarged staff developed numbers of people experienced in many disaster operations; and in the decade-and-a-half following the War, its procedures were perfected through experience. Today, the American Red Cross in its disaster relief activity is generally expected to meet not only the emergency needs but to carry through a careful service of rehabilitation.

What are the basic policies in this service of emergency relief and rehabilitation? First, relief is given to disaster sufferers only. Red Cross disaster relief concerns itself with those emergencies where numbers of people are plunged into helplessness and suffering and need the skilled guidance and assistance which the Red Cross alone is equipped to give because of its many years of disaster relief experience and its nation-wide organization. Only families

suffering from the effects of the disaster and only those situations in the family which are produced or aggravated by the disaster are included in the programme. All other family problems are referred to agencies best equipped to handle them. The Red Cross does not assume responsibility for functions usually performed by governmental units such as policing a disaster-stricken area, establishing and maintaining temporary morgues for care and identification of the dead, or removing débris from streets and other public properties.

Restoration of Government property is not undertaken unless in the interest of the protection of health; nor is assistance given to corporations, charitable organizations and such institutions as churches, schools, etc.

The second significant policy is that relief is extended on a family basis. During the emergency period immediately following a disaster, the Red Cross may supply mass relief in the essentials of medical aid, shelter, food and clothing for periods depending upon the nature and extent of the disaster, but this mass relief is terminated at the earliest possible date. Further assistance is given upon the basis of the needs of each individual family. In planning the rehabilitation of the family, the Red Cross endeavours to place within the reach of people their standards of living which existed prior to the disaster.

Bulk purchasing is avoided. Families are enabled to deal with their own merchants, thereby facilitating normal trade recovery.

The third significant policy is that relief is based on need resulting from situations in the family created or aggravated by the disaster. Such assistance includes not only the basic emergency needs for medical aid, shelter, food and clothing but also, where necessary, the more permanent forms of relief such as household furnishings, building supplies and likewise the services of nurses and family workers.

Assistance is extended without political, religious or racial discrimination. No attempt is made to establish any relationship between loss and award in any case. Loans are not made. Help is extended freely and creates no obligation on the part of recipients.

The fourth significant policy is that administrative authority and financial control are inseparable. Responsibility for one without the other cannot be assumed by or imposed upon the Red Cross.

And the fifth significant policy is that medical relief supplements the work of public and private health agencies. It is recognized that supervision of the public health in disaster areas is a primary responsibility of State and local health departments, and that the responsibility for the sick and injured is upon the local doctors. The Red Cross co-operates with and assists both public health officials and local doctors in every possible way.

In extending rehabilitation under these policies, experienced workers are assigned to work with the families in a given area. Essential data are secured regarding each family. The family's problems and plan for its recovery are jointly worked out. The funds required to assist the family in carrying out this plan are then awarded. Safeguards are set up to protect the family and the Red Cross, as well as the contributor, in the proper expenditure of the money.

It is the policy of the Red Cross always to avail itself of the services of volunteers and to associate with itself strong local advisory committees representing all interests of the affected area. Such committees work with the Red Cross representatives and are kept fully advised of, and consulted on, the conduct of the work and the way in which financial control is maintained.

Very significant in this programme is the plan for raising of funds to finance relief. Publicity through newspapers, radio, speeches and other channels brings the need for funds before the public. To be effective, publicity and money-raising should start upon the occurrence of the disaster. Direct solicitation of persons likely to contribute is used to supplement receipt of funds through general appeals. The chapter officers outside of the affected area are brought to the scene of the disaster to review the existing needs so that they may more effectively tell the story to their fellow citizens at home. Contributions received for relief in an individual disaster are supplemented, when necessary, by appropriations from the treasury of the national organization.

In all of this disaster activity the Government is of great assistance through the loan of personnel and the furnishing of supplies when needed. Transportation facilities of the United States Coast Guard, communication facilities of the Army and Navy, weather reporting and forecasting services of the Weather Bureau, are put at the service of the Red Cross by the Government. The Red Cross has never received Government funds to carry on such relief activities.

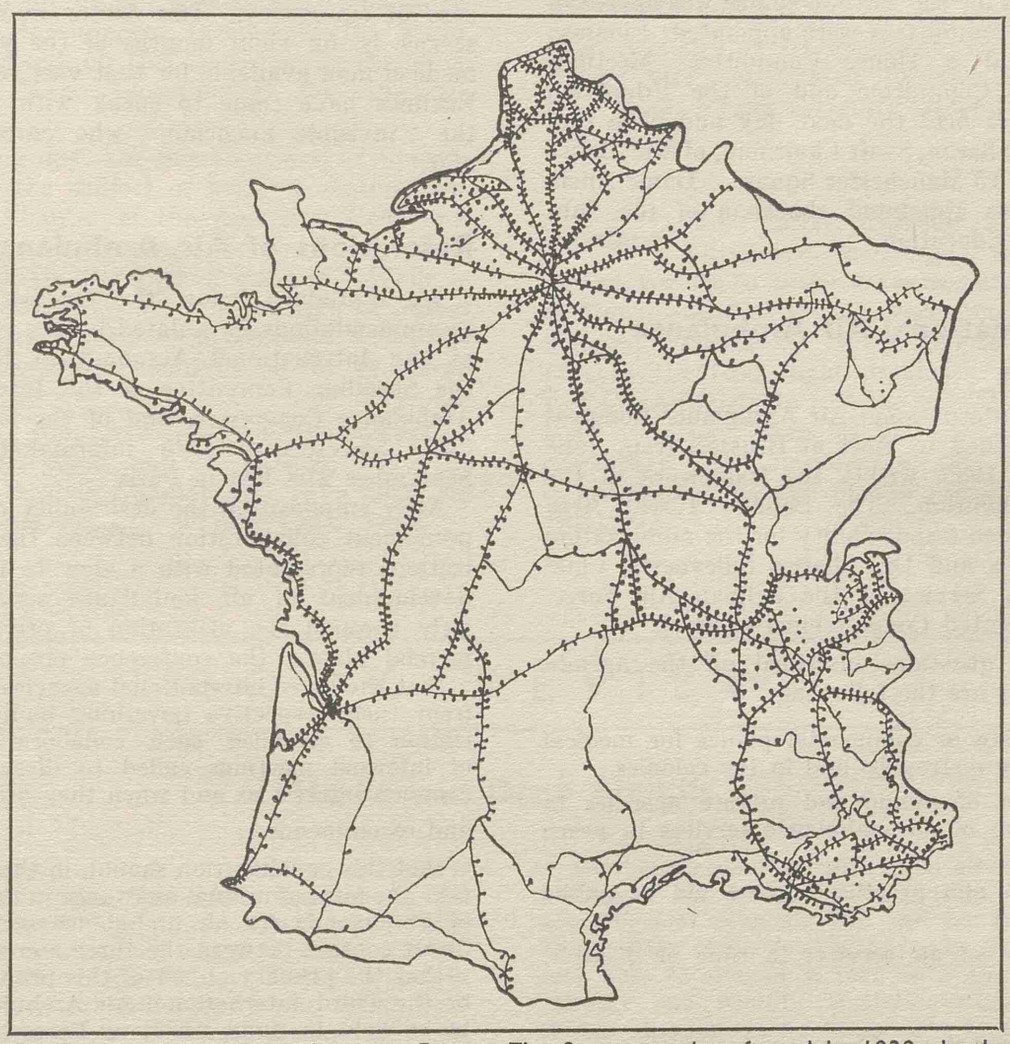
This service of rehabilitation represents an important advance over the early services of emergency relief only as given in the early days of the American Red Cross. But even with these advances, other fields of service in connection with disaster lie open. The Congressional Charter of the American Red Cross speaks among other purposes of "carrying on measures for preventing" disasters. Very little has been done in this field of prevention. Perhaps the advances in disaster relief of the next few years will include some significant steps of the preventive sort.

RECRUITING PERSONNEL FOR FIRST AID POSTS

By Guy VALLAT,
Managing Director of the U. N. A. T.

At the time when the U. N. A. T. (National Union of Touring Associations) was working out its plans for the organization of highway first-aid posts—the organizers were faced with a particularly delicate problem viz., the recruiting of staff for the posts.

Several difficult conditions had to be fulfilled, not the least of which was the constitution of a team of three persons, living either together or within easy reach of one another, to intervene simultaneously at the first warning. They must be able, after a short period of training, to execute a series of manœuvres demanding coolness and skill. They should be irreproachable in character and disinterested, for their services would be unremunerated.



Map showing highway first-aid posts in France. The first posts date from July 1929. In the course of the last five years, upwards of 2,000 have been set up at distances of 20 to 100 kms.

Nevertheless, the U. N. A. T. was never really at a loss for personnel to staff its posts. For the most part, these volunteers were recruited from among rural elements—innkeepers, small shopkeepers, garage owners, etc. —whose sedentary occupations were guarantees of their availability for service at any time. In many cases, their co-operation was offered spontaneously and subsequent events showed that we were not misguided in counting on the devotion and self-sacrifice of these folk, who number today some six thousand.

It is not enough, however, to find the right kind of volunteers; the most difficult task is to keep them. The U. N. A. T. endeavours to instil the necessary confidence and enthusiasm in its personnel by keeping up regular correspondence with them, by offering them advice and encouragement, and, on occasion, exerting its influence to obtain certain favours for them. In short, everything is done to make the men feel that their efforts are noticed and appreciated, and to facilitate their task in every way possible.

The French Red Cross is rendering invaluable assistance to the U. N. A.T. in this work. It not only trains and counsels the volunteers who man the posts; it also keeps in regular contact with them through the visits of its delegates and these inspections go far towards stimulating the zeal of the personnel.

In recognition of the devoted services rendered to travellers by the volunteers in charge of the first-aid posts, the U. N. A. T. has opened a special column in its official Bulletin where prominence is given to particularly meritorious actions coming to its notice. It has also instituted a "Highway First Aid Medal" and a "Diploma of Honour", awards of which are made once a year under the patronage of the Minister of Public Works. The ambition to earn one of these rewards keeps alive a spirit of healthy rivalry among the personnel of the posts, many of whom have upwards of 250 interventions to their credit.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

The International Florence Nightingale Foundation.

The meeting of the Committee of Management of the I. F. N. F. was held on October 5th, at St. Thomas' Hospital in London. It was presided by Dame Alicia Lloyd Still, president of the Foundation.

Sir Arthur Stanley, Honorary Treasurer, and Mrs. Carter represented the League of Red Cross Societies.

The important item of the meeting was the discussion of the by-laws. The draft will be adopted at the next meeting in January. A draft of the new prospectus for the 1935-36 course was approved and three sub-committees were appointed: Finance, Education, and a House Committee. Meetings of the House Committee and of the Education Committee were held the next day and were presided by Dame Sarah, Swift Chairman, of the House Committee for 15 Manchester Square. Dame Alicia Lloyd Still was appointed chairman of the Sub-Committee on Education.

Third International Air Ambulance Congress.

The Third International Air Ambulance Congress has been convened to meet at Brussels from June 11th to 17th, 1935, within the framework of the Universal Exhibition. The Belgian Royal Aero Club has assumed responsibility for the organization of the Congress and Dr. Charles Sillevaerts, Chief of the Health Service of the Belgian Air Force, has been appointed Commissioner-General.

Among the questions inscribed on the agenda of the Congress are the following:

Use of private or commercial planes for medical purposes in the metropolis and in the colonies.

Collaboration of public and private agencies in the exploitation of air ambulance services in peace time.

Organization and practice of first aid in public air conveyances.

Collaboration of air services in time of disaster.

A New Stretcher Cover.

The experts present at the ninth session of the International Commission for the Standardization of Sanitary Appliances in Geneva last July were keenly interested in a new covering for stretchers invented by two Englishmen and exhibited by Major-General Collins of the British Red Cross. It consists of a stout waterproof sheet, to be clipped to the sides of the stretcher, and an arrangement of straps by which the patient is held firmly in position whatever the angle at which the stretcher may be tilted. It is claimed that this device will greatly facilitate transport, as, with the patient thus immobilized, the stretcher can be carried sideways through narrow doors or passages, and can even be hoisted on board ship by a crane without risk of injury.

Wireless Medical Consultations for Eskimos.

The legendary silence of the Arctic solitudes has been broken, but the inhabitants of the Polar regions would be the last to complain of the latest form in which Civilization has been brought to them.

In Canada a paternal Government has for long been exercized over the health of its subjects in the Far North, and the tangible result of this concern is the installation of a wireless medical consultation service for their benefit. Short wave-length radio posts have been established at regular intervals over an area of 3,000 square kilometers, to enable the inhabitants to get into touch with Ottawa in case of emergency. The doctor in charge of the service is, for eight months of the year, the only medical man available for that vast region, and the Eskimos have come to speak with veneration of the ''invisible magician'' who cures them from afar.

Resolutions of Air Ambulance Meeting.

We reproduce below the English text of the recommendations formulated by the representatives of the International Aeronautical Federation, of the Standing Committee of the International Air Ambulance Congresses, and of the League of Red Cross Societies at their informal conference on September 21st last in Paris.

After emphasizing the desirability of establishing permanent collaboration between the three organizations represented with a view to promoting the development of air ambulance services, particularly through the utilization of private and commercial planes, the conference proposed:

that the three international agencies should obtain from their respective governing bodies the authorization to establish such collaboration by means of informal meetings called to discuss matters of common interest as and when they arise;

and recommended:

that this collaboration should, in the first instance, take the form of mutual assistance in the organization of propaganda for air ambulance services, through direct contact between the three secretariats;

that the primary object of this propaganda should be the Third International Air Ambulance Congress, to be held in June, 1935, at Brussels concurrently with the Universal Exhibition;

that the informal meetings suggested above should aim especially at working out a practical plan for the utilization—through the intermediary of the national Red Cross Societies in conjunction with the national aeronautical organizations—of private or commercial planes for the transportation of sick and injured persons;

that the question of training nurses for service in air ambulances should be studied at these informal meetings;

that first-aid instruction for air pilots and mechanics should also be discussed;

that, on receipt of the authorization mentioned in Point I, a further informal conference of representatives of the three international agencies should be convened for the beginning of 1935, and that a delegate of the International Air Traffic Association should be invited to attend.

LEAGUE HEADQUARTERS NOTES

Secretariat Members Lecture in U. S. A. On their way across America to attend the XVth International Red Cross Conference in Tokyo, Dr. René Sand, Technical Counsellor, and M. Georges Milsom, Director of the Junior Red Cross Division, gave a series of lectures in different towns of the United States.

On September 13th, Dr. Sand and M. Milsom were the guests of the New York Chapter of the American Red Cross. The following day, Dr. Sand gave a lecture at the Russell Sage Foundation on "Social Work in Europe".

On September 19th, Dr. Sand attended a luncheon of the Rotary Club in Washington where he gave a talk on the history of the Red Cross movement and its development throughout the world. He was sponsored on this occasion by the Hon. John Barton Payne, Chairman of the American Red Cross.

The following day, Dr. Sand lectured at Chicago University on the subject of hospital organization. The Chicago Chapter of the American Red Cross gave a luncheon in honour of the two League delegates, at which Dr. Sand again lectured. While in Chicago, M. Milsom spoke at a meeting of Junior Red Cross leaders. Later in the same day, M. Milsom addressed officers and members of the St. Louis Chapter.

Finally, on September 26th, just before embarking for Japan, Dr. Sand and M. Milsom were the guests of the Seattle Chapter and gave talks on the international aspects of Red Cross work.

Two New Members for League The newly-constituted Red Cross Society of Nicaragua and the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the U. S. S. R. have accepted the invitation extended to them by the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies to become members of the League. The adhesion of Nicaragua was received on October 17th and that of the U. S. S. R. on October 19th. These two accessions bring the total membership of the League to 61 Societies.

Board of Governors The Danzig Red Cross will henceforth be represented on the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies by its President, Dr. Kluck. This change was necessitated by the resignation of Dr. Ferber, former Secretary-General of the Danzig Red Cross.

Missions Mrs. Carter, Director of the Nursing Division of the League, went to London on October 5th to attend a meeting of the Committee of Management of the Florence Nightingale International Foundation. While in England, she took part in the trial flight organized by the British Red Cross Society to test the possibility of utilizing large passenger liners as air hospitals in case of emergency. An account of this demonstration is given on page 205 of the present issue of the BULLETIN.

BOOK REVIEWS

Health and Open Air Life

On the initiative of Baron Stjernstedt, Secretary-General of the Swedish Red Cross, this Society has recently published a nine-hundred-page book which should become a standard work in every Scandinavian home. It is, indeed, five books bound in one large volume, and the subjects with which each book deals are respectively: man, nature, open air life, gymnastics and sports. Certain chapters are contributed by Norwegian, Danish and Finnish authors, but as a whole the work is Swedish and it represents the last word in what the Swede of today thinks of the subjects discussed.

The first book contains an article on the mechanism by which muscles work, their achievements being compared with those of a typewriter. Another article is concerned with the composition of food and how it serves as fuel for the human engine. In another article advice is given to persons who lead a sedentary life and who need special precautions to keep fit. A chapter on sport and open air life for elderly folk shows them how they may yet enjoy an active life, but only within certain well-prescribed limits. There is also a chapter on the handling of accidents and how to deal with sudden illnesses. This chapter is written by General Bauer, one of the editors of the whole volume.

The book concerned with open air life begins with a chapter on personal health under the primitive conditions of open air life. Advice is given on the composition of the food to be taken on an expedition and how to live in a tent with the maximum of comfort and health. Would-be mountaineers will find a chapter telling them how to meet the calls which will be made on them. There are also chapters on walking tours, bicycling tours, canoeing, skiing, etc. An account is also given of the rules for motoring and travelling by motor-boat. Sweden and the late Dr. Ling, founder of the Royal Institute for Gymnastics, are so indelibly associated in the world's mind with gymnastics, that it is not surprising to find this subject figuring prominently in this volume. Gymnastics as the occupation of all is dealt with very fully, an account being given of the newest movements in this field. Special attention is paid to gymnastics by women and girls at the present time. The last part of the book is concerned with sports such as tennis and football.

Running like a red thread through the whole of this volume is the spirit of goodfellowship which should animate the world of sport and gymnastics and which the editors have most successfully infused, in the best traditions of the Swedish Red Cross

The Problem of Dental Caries, by J. Menzies Campbell, D. D. S. (Univ. Toronto), L. D. S. (R. C. D. S. Ont.) L. D. S. (R. F. R. S. Glas.) F. R. S. E. Reprinted from "The Dental Magazine and Oral Topics", March, April, May, 1934.

The author of this study is not only an authority on the teeth but also a first-class propagandist. His beautifully illustrated pamphlet carries conviction in every page. The information to be found here is collected from many sources, is up-to-date and gives a clear lead to all who would keep their teeth healthy.

The International Union against Venereal Disease Printed by the Imprimerie Tancréd, 15, rue de Verneuil, Paris (7e).

The report of the General Assembly of the Union internationale contre le Péril Vénérien in Madrid 1934 has just been published. The Union's close association with the League of Red Cross Societies adds considerably to the interest of this report for Red Cross workers.

Nutrition, by Margaret S. Chaney, Ph. D., Professor of Home Economics Connecticut College, and Margaret Ahlborn, M. S., Professor of Food Economics and Nutrition, Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, New York, Chicago, Dallas, Atlanta, San Francisco. The Riverside Press, Cambridge. 1934. Pp. 436.

This text-book on nutrition is designed for college, university, and normal school students. It deals with the health of the individual as related to food and the ability of the body to use it. The normal diet for the adult is considered in detail. After a discussion of such problems as those of energy, protein metabolism and the rôle of minerals and vitamins in the life of the individual at various ages there is a final summing up in "the selection of an adequate dietary". Faulty dietary habits are so common even in the homes of the well-to-do and educated that this book should prove an invaluable guide.

A Nutritional Investigation on Middleton School Children, by S. T. Biggs, Middleton, 1934, Pp. 11.

After close investigation, the Medical Director of the Middleton Health Service (England) found that a certain proportion of the elementary school-children in that town were stunted in growth, and that eight per cent. were undernourished. Dr. Biggs attributes their slow physical development in a very large measure to lack of sleep which he rightly considers as one of the important factors in the well-being of the child.

THE LEAGUE
OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

Board of Governors

Chairman:

Hon. John Barton PAYNE,
(American Red Cross).

Vice-Chairmen:

Col. P. DRAUDT,
(German Red Cross).

Marquis de LILLERS,
(French Red Cross).

Señor E. J. CONILL,
(Cuban Red Cross).

Mr. S. YAMANOUCHI,
(Japan Red Cross).

Secretary-General
Mr. Ernest J. SWIFT.

L'assistante sociale, by Renée Jeanty, Preface by Professor Ed. Fuster. Paris, Pedone 1934, Pp. 204.

The author of this treatise, Mlle Jeanty, is a Doctor of Law, a Bachelor of Philosophy, and holder of the diploma of the School of Political Science. She is therefore well equipped to deal authoritatively with such a technical subject as the training, methods, qualifications and rôle of the social worker, and to suggest new fields of activity. This well-informed monograph should go far towards promoting a wider comprehension of the significance of social work and increasing its scope of usefulness.

First Aid on Highways, Kortfattet Nodhjaelp Vejfarende. Anded Oplag. Gyldenalske Boghandel Nordisk Forlag, Copenhagen.

Dr. Svendsen, has just brought out a second edition, in Danish, of his invaluable pamphlet on first aid. The present edition is enriched by an article on artificial respiration as devised by Holger Nielsen.

Survey of Public Health Nursing, Administration and Practice, by the National Organization for Public Health Nursing. Katharine Tucker, General Director, Hortense Hilbert, Assistant Director for the Survey. New York, The Commonwealth Fund. London, Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press. 1934.

This is a refreshingly candid study of public health nursing in the U. S. A. The authors emphasize the necessity of regarding public health nursing as simply one part of a unified community programme. The day is indeed past when public health can be treated as a water-tight compartment, independent of economic, social and educational conditions. The survey deals with organization, administration, programme and the performances of the nursing personnel. It was found by the study of 28 communiti es in the U. S. A. that practically all public health nursing is administered by three major types of agencies, two official — departments of health and Boards of Education — and one non-official, which for purposes of the study have been called public health nursing associations. The carefully compiled statistics and appendices of this survey add greatly to its value.

Birth Control To-day, by Marie Carmichael Stopes. Pocket size, illustrated, first edition. Pp. 237. John Bale Sons and Danielsson Ltd., London.

This work is intended for the general public, is well illustrated and is written in an educational and, sometimes, in a polemical spirit.

Le Gérant : B. de Rougé. IMP. UNION, 13, RUE MÉCHAIN, PARIS